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Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 1.....		9	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....		2	
	Dec. 14.....		3	Yellow fever epidemic.
Mar. 1-Mar. 8.....				
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1		

PLAGUE.

India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		694	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,763.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,953.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....		470	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....		443	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	2,884		Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
	Feb. 23-Mar. 2.....		692	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,211.
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....		1	
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3		

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 3, 1897.]

BELGIUM.—The health commission of the Scheld resolved, in session of February 13, to amend No. 7 of the prohibition against imports and exports, as follows:

All textile or similar articles manufactured of animal and vegetable raw material, such as wool, cotton, jute, vegetable fiber, cocoa matting, etc., unless the said articles are packed in mechanically compressed bales, secured with iron hoops.

NETHERLANDS.—By royal order of February 15 the law of December 4, 1892, relative to prevention of infectious diseases, is put in force for a period of one year. Special attention is directed to articles 11, 16, 22, and 24 of the said law. These articles require that the bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera, typhus or typhoid fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, dysentery, or diphtheria shall be interred in the local cemetery. Transportation of bodies must be for the shortest distances, and not in cars intended for the occupation of the living. Permission for the transportation of bodies must be obtained. A phy-

sician who is cognizant of a case of Asiatic cholera or smallpox must report the same to the municipal authority within twenty-four hours. When Asiatic cholera, scarlet fever, or smallpox shall be epidemic in any community, public pleasure gatherings and annual markets shall be prohibited. Cases of illness are to be reported to the community through the municipal authority. Deaths shall be published daily in the *Staats Courant*. The new ordinances are put in force from February 25.

ROUMANIA.—Since February 13 importation of all animal products arriving from India, such as leather and raw hides (salted or dried), incense, felt, hoofs, horns, bones, etc., is prohibited.

TURKEY.—By resolution of the council of health of February 13, the ten days' quarantine of arrivals from Bombay and Karachi is increased to fifteen days for all arrivals from Hindustan. In case plague cases have developed on board during the voyage or on arrival, ships and passengers shall undergo twenty days' quarantine, dating from the last case. Clothing, effects, and baggage of passengers and crew shall be disinfected, and all effects of the dead shall be burned. The vessel shall be subjected to strict disinfection, the drinking water supply shall be renewed, and the bilge water shall be emptied after having first been disinfected. The same requirements shall apply to arrivals from ports between the coast of Beloochistan and the Turco-Persian frontier.

According to advices of February 17 the ten days' quarantine against arrivals from the Arabian ports of the Red Sea between Lith and Loheya, which has been in effect since October 5, has been suspended by order of the council of health.

BULGARIA.—By ministerial order of February 4 the following measures are put in practice:

(1) Importation of rags, old clothes, articles in use, soiled wash, etc., from Asia or Africa is forbidden.

(2) All Bulgarian ports are closed against vessels arriving directly from plague-infected ports without having quarantined in a Turkish port. They are also closed for all vessels which have had cases of plague on board after leaving quarantine.

(3) Only the ports of Barma and Burgas are open to vessels which arrive from plague-infected ports and which have had no case of plague on board since leaving quarantine. These vessels can be allowed free pratique on special authority of the civil and sanitary service given in each separate case. On their arrival the quarantine physician must make strict inspection and notify the civil and sanitary authorities of the result by telegraph. The latter must respond by telegraphic instructions.

(4) The measures prescribed in No. 3 apply also to vessels which, although they have not come direct from a plague-infected port, carry on board passengers from another ship which has come direct from a plague-infected port or on board of which a case of plague has occurred.

(5) The importation of wares of any sort from infected localities is prohibited.

(6) The countries which are to be considered infected up to date are: China, Formosa, India, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, the Persian seaports, and the island of Camaran. For any localities which may become infected later on the scope of these measures shall be enlarged. When the quarantine authorities find that a place has become infected before quarantine regulations have been formulated they shall apply the provisions of article 3 to all vessels arriving from the place infected.

SPAIN.—By royal order of February 19 it is forbidden to import rags, articles in use, mattresses, untanned hides, feathers, animal hair, horns, and hoofs, with or without the animal tissue connected with them; wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, agave hemp, cotton, waste paper, and fabrics in general, which have not been so prepared as to exclude the possibility of their conveying a disease germ; also importation of green fruit and green vegetables, if the same have grown deep in the soil or

only a short distance above it; also bulbs from countries in which plague prevails, or which may be suspicious on account of vicinity to an infected place or to their not having been packed under proper conditions. The goods to which entry is refused shall be returned by the persons interested in them, or burned. Horses, cattle, donkeys, and other animals which are covered with hair, wool, or bristles, and are brought from the countries referred to, shall be subject to ten days' observation, in pursuance of royal orders of December 31, 1887, and September 6, 1888.

Furthermore, by royal order of February 19, a three days' sanitary observation is ordered for all vessels arriving at Spanish ports from China, Japan, Egypt, Arabia, and the ports of the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation of February 18 the restrictions of the order of January 27 are made to apply to all vessels from India, the Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf, whether they arrive directly from these ports, or have stopped at intermediate ports, and to vessels which have taken on board passengers or cargo from vessels arriving from the said ports. Such vessels shall not be allowed to enter any Portuguese port with the exception of Lisbon. In the last-named port passengers and their baggage, also mail bags, excepting samples and mail packages, which shall also be refused transportation by land routes, may be landed but the passengers shall be subject to strict quarantine and the baggage and mail shall be disinfected.

PERSIA.—According to advices from the German consul at Kiogo the quarantine regulations of the Japanese Government with regard to vessels arriving from Formosa and the Pescadores are suspended since January 11, and the police regulations of November 6, 1896, are consequently out of force.

EGYPT.—The International Council of Health, at its session of February 3 and 4, resolved as follows:

(1) The importation of goods susceptible to infection, and of rags, carpets, embroideries, body linen, articles of clothing not belonging to the baggage, wash clothing, green skins, fresh hides, fresh animal refuse, including hair and raw wool, hoofs, claws, sack-ing, green plants, bulbs, roots, fresh and dried fruits, is forbidden until further notice.

(2) Medical inspection at Suez shall hereafter be performed only by day.

(3) To abate the evil of ships bound for India taking on firemen at Port Said and bringing the same back without enrolling them on the ship's papers, these papers shall be examined at Suez and the captain put under oath to state if he has taken on firemen or others from Egypt without enrollment in the list of persons on board. Also, the bureau of harbor and light-house direction shall, to prevent all communication between the captains and the firemen, furnish to the quarantine directors an official list containing the names of the firemen and other persons on the ship. Finally, on return of the vessel from India, the said firemen, if they have come from plague-infected localities, shall be landed at the Wells of Moses, in case they have not shipped for Europe, and there comply, free of expense, with the required measures.

(4) Coaling at Port Said is only to be performed by day. All vessels making the passage of the canal in quarantine, that is to say, those vessels which coal at Port Said and those the captains of which shall affirm that they have no intention of remaining at Port Said, shall enter Port Said only by day.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended February 13, 1897:

There were 11 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 11 from yellow fever, an increase of 6; none from smallpox, 1 in the fore-